FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1841. [NO. 1264.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to [illegible] the number of insertions desired, or they will [illegible] continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

I HAVE just received from New York, my Fall supply of GOODS. Having selected them with [illegible], I am [illegible]d to sell on the most re[illegible] terms. MY STOCK IS ALL FRESH; consisting of—

[illegible] and superfine blue and black CLOTHS,
[illegible] green and wool-dyed ditto,
Cadet and steel-mixed ditto,
Double milled invisible green ditto,
[illegible] mixed drab ditto,
Double milled mixed ditto,
CASSIMERES, a good assortment.
Black Silk Velvet, best quality; Trimmings, &c.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Aug. 17 1841. 63-4w

I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my old Stand near the [illegible] Church, where those who may favor me [illegible] custom, may depend on having their [illegible] neatly and fashionably. A. G.

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the County of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Court House [illegible] Wednesday the 8th September, at 11 o'clock.—[illegible] School Committees are also requested [illegible] the number and names of the children [illegible] districts, before that day.

HENRY ELLIOT, Ch'n.
[illegible] 1841. 63t

VALUABLE
CHATHAM PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for Sale, on Tuesday, the 14th day of September next, the Property of the [illegible]

[illegible] large and commodious Dwelling House [illegible] in 1837, well [illegible] situated in a fine [illegible] mile from the village of Pittsboro' [illegible] commanding view of the same and [illegible] country, with all the necessary out-[illegible] a pump of excellent water, a spacious garden, [illegible] of choice fruit Trees, and about 7 [illegible] attached.

[illegible] Household and Kitchen Furniture.

[illegible] number of valuable young Negroes, [illegible] of [illegible] cook.

Also a valuable Farm, in a high state of cultivation, [illegible] 2 miles from Pittsborough, on the Chapel Hill road, containing 200 acres, about 75 of which [illegible] stock Farm.

[illegible] stock, Farming Implements, Crops, &c. &c. consisting in part of Corn, Oats, Peas, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c.

[illegible] wagons, 1 one horse wagon, 1 cart, [illegible], harness of every description, a [illegible] horse power for driving different machines, a [illegible] iron grey horses, well broke to any kind of harness, perfectly gentle, about 5 feet high, and 4 years old this next spring; 1 horse, 1 mule, several [illegible] cows, half Ayrshire heifers, hogs of the improved Berkshire [illegible] bone Bedford and strap breed, a [illegible] blood Ayrshire bull, he is beautifully spotted red and white, 18 months old, a number of Ploughs, &c. &c.

[illegible] of sale 6 months credit, notes with approved security. Persons wishing to view the property previous to the day of sale, can do so at any time.

[illegible] of rain, the sale will take place on the next [illegible].

HENRY A. LONDON.
Pittsborough, August 13, 1841. 63-ts.

The Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will insert the above till day of sale.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.
Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

[illegible] L. Robeson vs. Gerard J. Smith and William Campbell.

Attachment, levied on all the [illegible] of [illegible] J. Smith in 821 acres of Land, near Averasborough, [illegible] the lands of John McNeill and [illegible] C. Williams.

ON motion, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper [illegible] in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the defendant to appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and replevy or plead, answer [illegible], or judgment pro confesso will be entered [illegible], and the land levied on condemned for [illegible] use, &c.

Witness, Duncan Granger Mac Rae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

63 D. G. MACRAE, C. S. C.
Pr. adv. $2 60.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Bright Williams, Adm'r of Caleb Stevens,
vs.
Lewis C. Thompson, Adm'r of Jordan Thompson.
[SCIRE FACIAS.]
SAME vs. SAME.
SAME vs. SAME.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, are not inhabitants of this State: It is, therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the Lands of the said Jordan Thompson, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

63 ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., Clerk.

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 2, 1841. 61-tf.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first day of September, and terminate on the fourth of July following.

The schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are:

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. J. J. Sylvester.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. George Tucker.

In the department of Mathematics is included Mixed Mathematics; in that of Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology; in that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Logic and Political Economy; and in that of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government and Constitutional Law.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age, but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age, he shall attend at least three, unless he be authorized by his parent or guardian in writing, or by the Faculty for good cause, to attend a less number.

It is required of all students to wear on public occasions, &c. a prescribed uniform, consisting of cloth of a dark grey mixture; and they are prohibited from purchasing, whilst they remain students, any other than uniform clothes; but ordinarily, and about the University, they are allowed to wear any clothing which they may have brought with them.

The Faculty may allow any man of good moral character, above the age of twenty-three, to attend the lectures in any of the schools of the University and to reside out of the precincts, exempt from the regulations prescribed for the government of students, except those which enjoin respectful and orderly deportment.

By a resolution of the Faculty, Ministers of the Gospel, and young men preparing for the Ministry, may attend any of the schools of the University, without the payment of fees to the Professors.

The expenses of the session of ten months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging and attendance,	$125
Rent of dormitory $16, for half, when occupied by two,	8
Fuel and candles, estimated at	20
Fees, if only one Professor be attended, $50; if two, to each Professor $30; if more than two, to each $25:—say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books and pocket money,	$243

In the School of Law there is an extra fee of $20, payable by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactments to $100; and for pocket money to $70.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposite with the Patron all the money, drafts, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the University, or on his return thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees, dormitory rent, for use of library and public rooms, three month's board, and to purchase the text books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him, for the purposes aforesaid, must also be deposited with the Patron, who has charge of his disbursements; and, upon all deposites, a charge of 2 per cent. commission is authorized.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The licence to contract debts, which the Chairman of the Faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request) to cases of urgent necessity; and these, it is hoped, that parents and guardians will, as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations in the State.

Text books in all the schools can be had at the University upon reasonable terms.

W. H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.
July 13, 1841. 61-5w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this department of the University commence with the general course, on the 1st of September, and terminate on the 4th of July ensuing.

The great length of the session, compared with other medical institutions, is more than equivalent to *two* of their sessions, and enables *three* Professors to perform *all* the duties usually assigned to *six*. The plan of instruction is by *daily examinations* and *lectures*, and is so arranged as to allow the student to *commence*, as well as to *complete* his medical studies in this institution,—thus combining *all* the advantage of *private pupilage*, with public lectures. The *great utility* of this plan has been fully tested by the education of more than six hundred medical students.

The entire cost for the session of *ten* months is $248, including fees to Professors, board, lodging, washing and servant's attendance, fuel and lights, use of public rooms, dissecting fee and cost of subjects. The Professors are:

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Med. Jurisprudence.

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY, *Proctor U. of Va.*
July 1, 1841. 61-5w

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 17, 1841. 63-tf.

FOR SALE.

1,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
1500 bushels Alum, do.
125 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 do. old Java do.
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and St. Croix do.
20 hhds. MOLASSES,
50 pieces Cotton BAGGING,
500 lbs. TWINE,
75 coils Bale ROPE,
15 tons Swedes IRON,
5 do. English do.
10 bbls. Tanners' OIL,
125 kegs NAILS,
2000 lbs. Loaf, Lump, and double refined SUGARS,
125 kegs White LEAD,
10 crates CROCKERY,
3 tons CASTINGS,
200 lbs. Spanish INDIGO,
2000 lbs. bar LEAD and SHOT,
100 reams Straw wrapping PAPER,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Salts, Saleratus, Copperas, Imperial Gunpowder, Hyson and Black Teas, dry White Lead, Red Lead, Axes, Trace Chains, Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH,
Exchange Square.
August 18, 1841. 63-3w

Just Received per Cotton Plant,

50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 4, 1841. 61-tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap,)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. 7tf

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22 1841. 58-tf.

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1841.

FORTY-ONE TONS OF INDIGO,
OR, THE CAREFUL DEALER.

By the author of "Rattlin the Reefer," "The Old Commodore," "Jack Ashore," &c.

Let us begin with a maxim. Though such a commencement may a little startle the mere amusement seeker, we must disregard his very natural fear of being instructed for the sake of the imposing air that it gives to the article. "In matters of business, if you can help it, as far as possible never commit yourself by speaking first, and on no account commit yourself by speaking hastily."

We have propounded our aphorism, and we now proceed to prove its value by the narrative of a fact, which, should it read a little like a tale, we shall not be sorry for, but merely plume ourselves upon the attractive manner in which we have related it. It is not our fault if we be naturally eloquent. But this will not make us vain, for we have much greater sins than eloquence to answer for.

Men with linen aprons before them have sometimes very creditable feelings, and a coat out at the elbows may often be buttoned over a generous breast. It may be even suspected that maidens with serge gowns on their backs may have their susceptibilities, though I know these latter have been shamefully monopolized by young ladies who are votaries to the excitements of elegant fiction.

If the above propositions can be tolerated by the reader, let him read on, and know that the hero of this little moral sketch was a douce and canny Scot, making up, by their great variety, for the limited extent of his dealings. He was a chapman in a promiscuous line. In fact—why should we attempt to disguise the truth?—he kept what in London would be called a chandler's shop.

He condescended, merely for the convenience of his immediate neighbors, to sell candles so low as a farthing a-piece—indeed he would, for the nonce, furnish light so attenuated that you might purchase two for a farthing, and yet he had small beer in his emporium more attenuated still. He also sold dying materials, among which I might have classed his smale ale, and he had coculus to set off against a half-penny's worth of salt, barilla against two sheets of parliament cake for a baubee, and indigo by the pound against snuff by the half ounce.

Indeed, our trustworthy friend, Donald McGrie, had no small pride in his shop; and the street in which he lived in the gude auld town of Aberdeen, had just so much pride in Donald. Really Donald was a safe chiel; he kept his accounts accurately, both with God and man, for he was as punctual at kirk as in his payments, and, as he allowed no long scores with his neighbors, he took care never to run largely in debt by crimes of omission, which must be some day settled before a tribunal so awful.

Having thus sufficiently described Donald's circumstances, we must now proceed to narrate the first grand step that he made towards acquiring the splendid fortune that he so well deserved, and lived so long to enjoy.

He was out of indigo: that is to say, all the indigo that he had lately had, had gone out of his warehouse by driblets. Thereupon he writes a letter to the house in London, a drysalter's in the most extensive line of business, ordering "forty-one pons weight of indigo," stating at the same time, if there was not a vessel, they must '*get ane*.' Such were the exact words he used.

Now, at the time this occurred, communication between Aberdeen and London was rare, and at farthest, four times in the year was the utmost extent that Donald M'Grie and his wholesale dealers addressed each other. These latter were very much surprised at the extent of the order, and the reader will not wonder at it when he is informed that they never could suppose for a moment that a vessel could be ordered on purpose to carry forty-one pounds of indigo; so, after much scrutiny of the very hieroglyphical marks of M'Grie, all the heads of the firm took it firmly into their said heads that their correspondent had fairly written for forty-one tons.

They knew but little of the man, and of the nature and extent of his business; all, however, that they did know, was most satisfactory; they had done business with him for nearly twenty years, and had, during all that time, been extremely well pleased with the punctuality of his payments, added to which, they had heard that he was wealthy. Upon all these grounds, they without hesitation executed the order; but as they had not any thing like the quantity on hand, they were themselves forced to become purchasers, in order to fulfil the commission. Having collected the quantity that they supposed that Donald had specified, they shipped it for Aberdeen, sending with it an invoice, and also a bill of lading by post.

When M'Grie received this precious bill of lading his astonishment was at once ludicrous and stupendous. At length, in order to give himself a little mental relief, he determined to set it down as a hoax, for, said he, "What on earth can the people of London mean by sending me forty-one tons of indigo?" It was more than sufficient, with the then consumption, to supply Aberdeen for a gude Scotch generation—twenty-one years. However, his prudence still prevailed over every other operation of his mind.

Like a canny Scot, he kept his perplexity to himself, for nothing was farther from his thoughts than to run hither and thither with his mouth open, and the letter in his hand in order to tell his tale of wonder, and excite the stupid exclamations of his neighbors. Notwithstanding this stoical conduct, he could not so far command his deportment, but that those about him remarked a definite, though a mysterious change in his whole man. He was nearly silent; but the activity of his feet made up for the idleness of his tongue. He was fidgety, repeatedly leaving his shop without any conceivable reason, and then returning to it hastily on the same rational grounds. For once in his life, his neighbors thought that wily Donald did not very well know what he was about.

In the midst of this agitation, time and tide, which wait for no man, brought the vessel that bore the indigo to Aberdeen. It would seem that, in order to quicken Donald's apprehension, she had an extraordinary quick passage. No sooner was she moored, than the captain hastened to find the merchant to whom this large and valuable cargo was consigned. Having gone previously to the very first merchants, he, by nice gradations, at length arrived at the little shop of the actual consignee, honest Donald M'Grie. Indeed, the skipper was as much astonished at the minuteness of the warehouse as M'Grie had been at the magnitude of his cargo, for that warehouse, had it contained nothing else, would not have held the one-fifth part of the consignment.

After the few first introductory sentences, that made each aware of what was their mutual business, the captain became convinced that all was right from the quiet conduct of Donald, who betrayed neither emotion nor surprise, though at the same time his very heart was melting within him, as melts an exposed rush-light on a sun-shiny summer's day.

"An sae, sir, ye'll be sure ye a brought the tottle of the forty-one tons. A hugeous quantity, eh, sir! And did ye ever ken any one mon hae sae mickle before?"

"Never, Mr. M'Grie, never. Why, sir, do you know that the difficulty of getting all the indigo together had an effect on the market. It was full three farthings the pound dearer on 'Change the very day I left London."

"O, ay—purely. It was—was it? Now I'll just put ye ane case—not that it is o' the slightest consequence, but merely to satisfy my conjecture—supposing, mon, ye had all this indigo, what would ye just do wi' it?"

"Why," said the skipper, "I should not have bought it unless I wanted it; and if I had wanted it, I should have known what to do with it. That is, Mr. M'Grie, precisely your case."

"Ah weel, my mon, but you're an unco cannie chiel. Do you na ken whether his precious majesty, may God bless him, aint gaun to make the volunteer laddies wear blue regimentals; blue is a pure standing color."

"Why, I don't know, but some report of that sort may be stirring; for what with your large demand, and other matters, indigo is certainly getting up. But my time is precious. Here's your bill of lading, so just sign my papers—ah, all right; when and where shall I discharge the cargo."

"Don't fash yourself, there is no hurry. I'll just speak to two or three of my worshipful correspondents, and let you know on the morrow, or albrins the next day after. I may hae to send to Edinboro' anent the matter."

"Ah, yes, I understand, a joint consignment. It won't prove a bad speculation, I'm thinking. Morning, morning, Mr. M'Grie."

So away trudged the skipper, leaving the owner of much indigo in a state of doleful perplexity, such as ought not to befal any honest man. All that night he kept exclaiming "Gude Lord, gude Lord, what shall I do with all this indigo? Na, na, Donald, will not commit himself. But it's a mickle heap."

Very early was Donald abroad the next morning, inquiring of every body all the possible uses to which indigo could be put. He got but very little satisfaction on this point. He began himself to look dark blue. He had almost resolved upon a journey to London, awful as it appeared to him, to have this mistake explained, but he still resolved to wait a little, and to do nothing in a hurry.

The next thing that happened to Donald, with his forty-one tons of dye, was his sad reflections when an old woman came and bought of him one farthing's worth of stone blue.

"Had ye na better try indigo, my gude frien'?" says Donald to the old washerwoman quite pawkily.

"And what think ye, gude mon M'Grie, I'll be doing with indigo in the suds? Oat awa, mon, but yer galling a puir old body." So off the old lady trudged with a damaged temper.

"Had I but sold a farthing's worth of this dommed indigo, 'twould have been a beginning. Had the auld washer bodies hae taken to it! and every little helps."

About this time, as the skipper who had just brought the indigo was just passing the principal inn of Aberdeen, he observed a post-chaise and four, with the horses all foam, stop with a most imposing jerk at the door, and the managing and confidential clerk of the firm of Hubbens, Hobbins and Robbins, the eminent drysalters. The clerk almost flew into the arms of the skipper, and with breathless eagerness asked him if he had delivered the indigo to Donald McGrie?

"No. It is still in the vessel, but he has the manifest and the bill of sale."

"Then the property is now vested in him?"

"As securely as the hair upon your own head is your own property. He seems cautious even for a Scotchman."

"Is he in a large line of business?"

"I can't really say that. We should call his place of trade nothing better than a chandler's shop in London. But they manage things in another guess way here."

"What can he possibly want with this indigo? He has actually drained the market, and we have just received advices that all the crops of indigo have failed in the West Indies. There is also a large demand for it from Government, and it is now actually worth its weight in gold."

"You don't say so. Why, he was saying something like it. No doubt but that some West Indiaman has made the run by herself, and reached this place without waiting for convoy, and brought the news of the failure of the crops. Besides, he talked largely about his correspondents."

"And I am losing all this precious time! Where does he live? I know nothing about the place."

"I will go with you if you choose. I should like to see how the deuce Scot manages it."

"No, good captain. Just show me the door. If I prosper, you will just have to take the stuff back to London."

"So I thought. But mind your bearings and distance with McGrie. He is an over cautious tradesman."

It had been a dull morning with Donald. He had sold a little snuff and a little sand, a little cheese, and a half-score of ballads for a half-penny; but not a particle of indigo, and no more stone or powdered blue. He was never known to give such short weight. He had wrangled awfully with his few customers, and was, altogether, in a very misty humor.

"I would just give twa punds Scotch to get out of this scrape, and some odd siller over;" and as he thus exclaimed aloud, he struck the pound of butter that he was making up with his wooden paddle a blow so spiteful, that it resounded like the report of a pistol.

At this moment the clerk entered. He paused for a space just within the threshold, scornfully surveyed the shop and its contents, looked with an air that was not far short of contempt on its proprietor, and immediately settled in his mind his plan of action. He was something of the *petit maitre*, so he placed his white cambric handkerchief before his nose and mouth, and then jerking it away, exclaimed, "Faugh!" taking from his waistcoat pocket a smelling bottle, which, like Shakspeare's popin'ay,

"Ever and anon he gave to his nose
And took't away again."
But it was Donald who,
"Being when it next came there,
Took it in snuff."

"What would ye please to buy, honest man?" said Donald, pettishly.

"Buy, my good fellow, buy? Does any one ever buy any thing here? You will pardon me, but the stench is intolerable."

"Ye fuse young callant! Here be naething but wholesome smells, such as sic puir thread-paper bodies as your ainsel' might grow sleek upon. An ye no like the odour, heu' thu' as it is, twist round your ugly snout, and there lies the doorway. So tramp, ye ne'er-do weel."

"Pardon me. I am sure, sir, that I did not come to quarrel with you, but merely to rectify a mistake. I believe I am speaking to Mr. McGrie—Mr. Donald McGrie?"

"Ye don't lee, *now*," said Donald, very doodily."

"I wish to release you from a great deal of uneasiness, in making right this little mistake of yours."

"And pray where may you come from."

"London, Mr. McGrie, the centre of the arts, the seat of sovereignty, the emporium of the world—but that is nothing here nor there—I come from London, Mr. McGrie."

"And how might ye a' made this long journey? Aiblins by the slow wagon."

"It is you that are slow, my good sir," said the clerk, flourishing his handkerchief testefully.—"Chaise and four—spanked along—astonished the natives—never lost a moment, I assure you."

"Ye'll be making a long stay, nae doubt, in bonny Aberdeen?"

"Not a moment after I've rectified this little mistake. Southward ho! That's the word."

"So," thought Donald, "this spruce young chap is come, I'm sure, about the indigo. I'll save my two punds Scots and the odd siller. He did not travel post for nothing. I shall be clear of my bargain free. But let us not be in a hurry."

"Ye are come to Aberdeen about the indigo, doubtless?" said Donald, after a pause, and very deliberately.

"Yes. My principals feel sure that you have made a trifling mistake in the amount of your order; so, to relieve your anxiety, they have sent me down to you, to say that they are willing to take the indigo back, and release you from your bargain, provided that you will pay the expense of the freight—and a very generous offer it is, I can tell you."

"I am sure that I am over obliged to the gude gentlemen. But pray, sir, who may ye be yer ainsel'? A modest young man, nae doubt, but humble—yer preferment's all to come. One would just like to know whom one is treating wi'—some junior clerk, or perhaps, one of the warehousemen!—surely ye no be ane of the porters?"

Very indignant indeed was the fop at these degrading conjectures. With much hauteur he exclaimed, "I must acquaint you that I am the confidential principal and managing director of the firm's vast mercantile operations; that I am a near relation of Mr. Hubbens, the head of the firm; and that I have full power and authority, to do just what I please in this, as in every other transaction. My name, sir, is Daniel Hubbens, at your service. What do you say to my offer?"

"I should like to glance at your authority—no offence."

Mr. Daniel Hubbens was offended, however; but, finding the Scotchman firm, he was obliged to give him the necessary vouchers that he was empowered to treat with him for a re-sale of the merchandise. The examination of this document still further opened the eyes of M'Grie to the value of his late purchase, and he consequently become more dogged and consequential.

Mr. Hubbens, perceiving the turn that affairs were likely to take, and that he had a difficult task to perform, at once altered the loftiness of his manner, and said,

"Well, well, my dear sir, the fact is, you have long bought from us. I wish now to see if we, our very respectable firm, cannot purchase from you. So come down to my inn, and we'll talk the matter over a bottle of the best you can call for."

"Ou, there's nae occasion; just say a' here."

"No, no, my dear sir; come with me you must. I am very tired, and the best supper that Aberdeen can produce is providing for us two."

"Sae ye are prepared for me. I understand. Ye would nae hae ta'en all [illegible] wark for little. I'll awa with you, my man."

And away they both went; in the short journey to the inn Donald cogitating on the utmost that he should ask for the re-sale of the indigo, and the managing clerk endeavoring to divert his thoughts from the value of the goods in his possession.

The supper and its accessories were the best that ever fell to the lot of Donald to share; but he was prudent, and the clerk gained no advantage, through the means of his lavish expenditure of choice wines, so, after many flourishes, and much circumlocution, he was forced to put the plain question to his guest, "What will you take to pass your cargo of indigo back to our firm?"

"Troth, Mr. Hubbens, I'm at a loss a bit. What will ye gie, truly?"

"Why, Mr. M'Grie, the fact is, we have received a very unexpected order for the article, and our people have empowered me to come to Aberdeen and offer you a thousand pounds to return the cargo just as you got it. There is a glorious chance for you! A thousands pounds! Don't you feel yourself in heaven?"

"No, no; I'm better advised than that comes to. I didna buy the mickle lot but upon sound calculations. I have friens, sir, friens who have the first intelligence."

It is as I suspected, thought the clerk; he has had the first news of the general failure of the crops.

"I'll tell you what it is, Mr. M'Grie—it is a bold step, but I'll take it upon myself to double the offer. Two thousand sir, two thousand! Hey."

"Indeed no, my man. I can make mair o't than that."

"Well, I must let you keep it," said the youngster, with an air of well-affected indifference.

"Weel, weel, young sir, here's to yer verra gude health, and a pleasant journey bock again."

"Thank you, sir. May the indigo prosper with you!"

They drank two glasses of wine each in silence. The mortification of Hubbens could not be concealed, whilst M'Grie's visage represented content carved out in stone.

After a considerable pause, the clerk lost his temper entirely—his patience had long gone before it—and he resumed the attack upon the imperturbable Donald. At length the would-be purchaser, not at all liking the prospect and the shame of an unsuccessful journey back to his principals, in a fit of desperation pulled out his private instructions and said, "Here, read that, obstinate man of iron that you are. Just so far am I permitted to go, and no farther."

M'Grie read very deliberately that his host was empowered to offer him the freight both ways, and four thousand pounds.

"It is driving me hard," said Donald; "but as you are an unco amiable young man, and no to fash you with your employers, gude men, I'll just consent. And to show ye that I can be liberal too, why, when ye hae settled the reckoning, I'll stand a pint o' Glenlivet atween the twa of us."

After this, the transaction was immediately wound up, and the money paid down.

Donald M'Grie took this accession of fortune coolly and temperately. He reflected that men make a thousand unlucky for one lucky mistake, and that cargoes of indigo don't always quadruple themselves in price when bought by misadventure. Reflecting upon all this, he resolved at this, the proper season, to retire from business. So he made over his stock in trade and his house to his nephew—"*for a consideration*," of course—and bought the lands of C——— C———, which said estate is, at this moment, worth five times the money paid for it.

We have made out our case, and that by the means of no fiction. It well exemplifies our moral, "In matters of moment, never speak first and never speak hastily.' In the lives of the most unfortunate among us, many lucky opportunites occur. It is neither the learned nor the clear who know best how to seize them, and to turn them to the most advantage. This faculty belongs to the prudent. Had Donald M'Grie spoken first, and spoken the wish of his heart, he would have said, "Pray take fifty pounds, and release me from my bargain." He held his tongue until it was a proper time to speak, and thus realized a handsome independence for himself and for his children.

President Tyler's Veto Message.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution, it is made my duty either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution, to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The People at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is, deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinion thus entertained has been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and reaffirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me. With a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the People Vice President of the United States.—By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the People—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations: without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous and no People can be happy.—It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me [illegible] opinions. I [illegible] propriety, to execute these powers. What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of bank, in the regulation of the currency of the country and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820 its embarrassments had become so great that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of the public dues. It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic; and as late as 1823 its operations in that line amounted to a little more than $7,000,000 per annum. A very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1823 its dealings in the exchanges amounted to upwards of $100,000,000, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than $22,000,000, and the notes of the Bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing, almost conclusively, that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remarked, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the Bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds $350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world. But the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure, now under consideration, of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

> "The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposite in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held whenever, upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may, by law, require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposite in any Territory or District of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors, prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress: *Provided*, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed: *And provided, nevertheless*, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper, for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and, having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be *implied*, and to have the force and sanction of any actually expressed assent, "provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at *the first session* of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by *resolution* or *other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally* assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed *unconditionally, at the first session of the Legislature, by some formal legislative act:* and, if not so expressed, its assent is to be *implied*, and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is to be implied. This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal. An unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent, which is ever after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place without any knowledge, on the part of the People, that such a question was to come up. The Representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents, preparatory to final action upon it; but this high privilege is denied. Whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the Representatives of the People to delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their dissent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law. They may by formal resolution declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet, in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition suffice.

The popular branch of the Legislature may express its dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote in the Senate; and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the *veto* power conferred on him by the State constitution, and their legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can under no circumstances withdraw it, except by act of Congress. The State may afterwards protest against such unjust inference, but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duresse would be *presumed* to speak, as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States, boldly and frankly—Congress wills, and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances; but this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things. In a great measure of public interest, their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling at fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and, so regarding it I cannot sanction it. On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But further: the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent: a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And, waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1841.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE VETO.

The suspense in which both city and country has been kept for some days as to the fate of the Bank Bill, which passed both Houses of Congress more than a week ago, is at last ended. The President yesterday returned it to the Senate, in which branch it originated, with his objections. A copy of the Message containing them will be found in the preceding columns.

We regret exceedingly that such should have been the fate of the Bank Bill: not that we had any partiality for its particular form or structure, or had much confidence in its winning the necessary confidence of capitalists. But we approved the principle of the bill, and calculated upon amendments being made to it by a supplementary act which would have obviated the principal objections to it.

We confess ourselves also to be disappointed by this result. We had supposed the measure of a National Bank to be as clearly indicated, by the popular suffrages in November last, as the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, or any other Whig principle supposed to be sanctioned by that vote.

We knew, it is true, that the President had, in times past, in both branches of Congress, by his Speeches and Votes, declared his personal conviction of the unconstitutionality of a National Bank. But we flattered ourselves that he would draw the distinction, which we thought we perceived, between the Legislative and the Executive character, which would allow of his signing an act in the one capacity which he would vote against in the other. Our impression, in this particular, was strengthened by a passage in his Address to the People of the United States, which we construed into an intimation that he would follow the example of Mr. Madison, and consider the power to establish a Bank as settled by adjudication and acquiescence.

We therefore felt justified in predicting to our readers, with some confidence, that we should have a Bank. For the moment, at least, that prediction has signally failed of accomplishment. The President has refused to sign the bill, for reasons which we feel bound to respect. The freedom of conscience is with us too sacred to be profaned: and we cannot deny to the President the privilege which we shall always claim for ourselves.

What is now to be done? is the question which naturally presents itself.

We are not of the temper of those, who, after experiencing a disappointment in one thing, would fold our arms and attempt nothing more. "The plough goes on after a barren year; and, while the ashes are yet warm, we raise a new house upon the ruins of the former." Such is the course which, if our counsels could weigh with our friends in Congress, would now prevail. There are among them, we know, proud hearts and excitable minds, who might, on the impulse of the moment, decide upon a different course. Of such, we would ask, what *good* can be expected to result from vehemence and outbreak? So far from effecting any good, such a course would weaken, disunite, and finally perhaps destroy the power of the Whig party, and with it the best hopes of the country. Shall such a catastrophe as this be allowed to follow the Veto? Would such be the suitable remedy for the pain of the moment?

The Bank, or Fiscal Agent, is a question of great interest, it is true; but there are questions of greater importance than that depending in Congress, which the People confidently expect the Whigs to carry out, and in which there is no doubt of the cordial co-operation of the President. He is not less convinced, we feel assured, than the Whigs in Congress, that nothing else can restore the prosperity of the country. We may gather, indeed, from the Veto Message itself, that the President is now ready to sanction a Bank, such as, though short of what we should prefer, shall adapt itself to the essential wants of the country.

We trust, therefore, that calmness, considerateness, and patriotism, will be the prevailing spirit of the occasion, and that Congress will not only carry out all its other great measures, but will also make a further trial for a Bank, at this Session. Possibly that object may not be accomplished till the next Session, but it seems to us to be worth a trial. The House of Representatives has shown how much important work may be done in a short time, when men are both resolved and firm. Where there is a will, there is a way. There is nothing so difficult (not being impossible) that stout hearts and willing hands cannot accomplish it.

Let union and confidence, then, animate the Whig party. Above all, let not the miscarriage of a single measure defeat the high-raised hopes of the country in regard to others.

Papers at a distance, we observe, make themselves busy with expected resignations of Cabinet Ministers. We give no heed to such gossip. Why should the Cabinet resign? They have, we presume, given the President their honest advice, and he has received it respectfully and kindly; and if he feels bound by his own constitutional opinion to decide against it, we do not see that such a decision affords any ground for resignation. The power of approving and disapproving Bills is one which is peculiarly attached to the office of President, and is hardly an Administration matter. As we intimated yesterday, the President may, upon any question, take the advice of his Cabinet, but he is under no legal obligation to follow it. According to our old fashioned notions, we should no more insist upon any *right* in the Cabinet to control the President in a matter so exclusively his own, than we should of embracing the other heresy, to which we also adverted yesterday, which would make the President responsible for every act done by any of the Heads of Departments, &c.

Duties on Tea and Coffee.—It is becoming an electioneering device on the part of the Opposition to raise a great outcry at the imposition of duties on tea and coffee. It argues well for the Whig Administration that this is seized upon as one of the chief objections against it; for if it has committed no more grievous faults than this, if the watchful eyes of the Opposition have been able to detect no more tenable ground of hostility, the inference is strong that a high degree of patriotism, prudence and statesmanlike ability has been brought to the management of the government.

What are the facts bearing upon this point? The Van Buren Administration retired from office leaving a debt of some ten or twelve millions. The present Administration must provide for its payment. How shall this be done? By direct taxation upon the lands and property of the people? Hardly, if it can be avoided. The usage of the government has always been to raise money by duties on imports—a mode of providing revenue so easy and simple, so free from oppression, and so beneficial in itself, as an indirect means of regulating trade with foreign countries, that no other mode, we may be sure, would be tolerated by the people of the United States, so long as that could be resorted to. If the Van Buren Administration had continued in power it would have had recourse to the same system; for in connection with the debt already contracted there was a falling off in the revenue in consequence of the diminution of duties under the Compromise Act. It would have been necessary for the relief of the Treasury to put duties upon most of the free articles on our list of imports, and to increase as high as twenty per cent. at least, the duties upon articles admitted under that standard. Mr. Woodbury, in one of his Reports from the Treasury Department, informed Congress that this course would be imperatively called for.

The Whigs, succeeding to the responsibilities of the late Administration, have done no more in this particular than would have been necessary in any event.

The objection however is that tea, coffee and sugar should have been included in the list of duty paying articles. Is this the first time that these articles have been subject to duty? The simple fact is that for forty-four years out of the fifty-two that the Government has been established, tea and coffee have not only been subject to duty, but the duty has never before been so low as the present bill proposes, with the exception of coffee for a single year about the time of the passage of the Compromise Act.

In 1801, under Mr. Jefferson, the duty on coffee was raised to five cents a pound; and in 1812 it was raised to ten cents. In 1818 it was brought back to five cents again, and so remained until 1830. The abundance of money in the Treasury about that time rendered a reduction proper, and the duty was brought down to two cents a pound, and shortly afterwards was entirely removed. The case was pretty much the same with respect to tea. Sugar was also subject to duty for a double purpose—for revenue, and also for the sake of protection to the planters of Louisiana.

The prices of these commodities vary but slightly when free and when subject to a moderate duty. The foreign producer pays the chief part of the duty when the crop is abundant; and when it falls short, the price would rise whether there be a duty or not, just in proportion to the deficiency of supply. There has been a considerable quantity of nonsense vented already on this subject, with a view to make a great deal out of a very small matter; and if the people choose to listen and be gulled by it, there will be a great deal more. The Government is pursuing an old and familiar policy in laying duties on these articles; and there is really no occasion for the fuss which some electioneering people are making about it.

Baltimore American.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, August 18.

About 1,000 letters, from New Orleans and other Southern cities, intended for the Acadia, did not reach Boston in time. There is no Sunday mail from this city to Boston. A bag of Government despatches for the American Minister at London was also left behind, as it is said, but of this I have doubts.

From Canton another ship with later news has come—day of sailing April 27. It was said the trade would not remain open more than twenty days longer, at which time Admiral Bremer was expected with the expedition from Calcutta. The British fleet were part at Hong Kong, and part in the river above and below Canton, to overawe the Chinese. The foreigners were at the factories, but went on board the ships every night for safety.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been made by this Tribunal in the following Cases, since our last notice:

Ruffin, C. J., in Watson *v.* Cox, in Equity, from Cumberland; reversing the decree, overruling the demurrer and remanding the cause. Also, in Jones *v.* Jones, in Equity, from Johnston; report confirmed and decree accordingly. Also, in Davidson *v.* Woodruff, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; dismissing the bill.

Daniel, J., in Davis *v.* McNeill, in Equity, from Cumberland; dismissing the bill. Also, in Harkey *v.* Harkey, in Equity, from Cabarrus; dismissing the bill. Also, in Clark *v.* Hellen, from Craven; affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, J., in Harrison *v.* Howard, in Equity, from Surry; dismissing the bill. Also, in Webb *v.* Griffith, in Equity, from Rowan; dismissing the bill. Also, in Cobb *v.* Fogalmon, from Guilford; judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

GASTON J., in Cameron and Mordecai *v* Commissioners of Raleigh, and others, in Equity, from Wake; directing a decree in favor of the emancipated slaves. Also, in Moore *v.* Anderson, in Equity, from Orange; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Jones and others *v.* Paschall, in Equity, from Granville; declaring that the construction contended for by the infant defendants F. & L. Jones, is the true construction of the will. Also, in Spach *v.* Long, in Equity, from Stokes; order on the exceptions. Also, in Fox *v.* Horah, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; declaring that there is error in the decree below. Also, in Montgomery *v.* McAlpin, from Caswell; affirming the judgment below.

RUFFIN, C. J., in *den ex dem.* Burgwin *v.* Devereux, from Jones; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Waddell *v.* Hewett, in Equity, from Orange; directing a decree for the Plaintiffs, and a reference to the Master. Also, in Herron *v.* Cunningham, in Equity, from Haywood; reversing the decree, and dismissing the bill with costs, but without prejudice. Also, in Mebane, *v.* Mebane, in Equity, from Orange; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Williams *v.* Powell, in Equity, from Johnston; directing a decree for the Plaintiff, and a reference to take the proper accounts.

DANIEL, J., in Hauser *v.* Dellinger, from Lincoln; directing a new trial. Also, in Evans *v.* Leach, in Equity, from Johnston; directing a decree for the Plaintiff. Also, in Peeples *v.* Tatom, in Equity, from Guilford; directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also, in Moore *v.* Reid, in Equity, from Rockingham; directing the decree against the Plaintiff, and his surety for $1,000 to be reversed, and the residue of the decree dissolving the injunction to be affirmed.

RUFFIN, C. J., in Steele *v.* Christian *v.* Horton and Thomas, in Equity, from Yancy; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Stewart *v.* Garland, from Macon; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Going *v.* Rich, from Davie; reversing the judgment below.

DANIEL, J., in Fortescue *v.* Satterthwaite, from Beaufort; granting a new trial. Also, in Redman *v.* Roberts, from Iredell; granting a new trial.

GASTON, J., in Duncan *v.* Duncan, from Burke; affirming the order of the Court below. Also, in Walton *v.* Tomlin, from Ashe; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Davis *v.* Campbell, from Robeson; reversing the judgment below.

Raleigh Register.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Washington Barrow, of Miss., Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal.

Ambrose Baber, of Georgia, Charge d'Affaires near the Government of Sardinia.

John S. Pendleton, of Va., Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Chili.

Jas. S. Calhoun, of Georgia, Consul for the port of Havana.

David Hoffman, of Maryland, Commissioner under the act of Congress to carry into effect the Convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April, 1839.

Alexander K. McClung, Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

COLLECTORS.

George W. Pearce, Gloucester, Mass.
James K. Livingston, Genesee, N. Y.
Judah T. Ainsworth, Cape Vincent, N. Y.
Clayton H. Page, Little Egg Harbor, N. J.

LAND OFFICER.

Mountford Stokes, [illegible], Fayetteville, Ar.

The Newspaper.—There is scarcely any thing that distinguishes modern from ancient time, more than the rapidity by which intelligence is conveyed. Formerly mountains, oceans and streams, were regarded as natural boundaries. Diversity of languages was also another impediment to the progress of knowledge. But all these obstructions have, in modern times, vanished and disappeared. The broad Atlantic no longer presents any barrier to the flight of intelligence. And the moment that intelligence arrives, a mysterious messenger climbs the tops of our highest mountains, skims along the bosom of our lakes, and visits every City, Village and Hamlet in its transit. This mighty piece of moral machinery, which has been so much abused, is nothing more than a Newspaper. It visits the Cabinet of Kings, the halls of the great, and the hovels of the poor, and proclaims alike to the world what has been done, "unawed by power and unbribed by gain." Printing is, in short, the great bond by which the civilized world is held together—which makes the poorest man, while seated under his cottage vine, familiar with the great Revolutions taking place in the political world—familiar with all the movements of Emperors and Monarchs. What would the world do without Newspapers? Suppose them stricken from existence, what a cloud of thick darkness would rest upon us? Notwithstanding all our other sources of information remained, and the art of printing books continued, we should still grope our way in comparative ignorance. Every body then should take a Newspaper; for, if they are not sufficiently valuable to file, they are worth half the subscription price to put up Garden Seed for the women—to cut out Patterns for the girls—or make Kites for the boys. *Who, then, will not take a Newspaper?—Ral. Reg.*

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.—On the morning of the 4th inst. as we learn from the Bulletin, a fire broke out in the building at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, occupied by P. Louis Massey as a drug store. The combustible materials in the building gave great headway to the raging flames before the engines could be brought to the scene of action. A brisk north wind was blowing at the time, and before the firemen could bring up their engines to deluge the premises, six four-story stores were destroyed, with the entire contents of the store in which the fire originated, and a considerable amount of heavy goods in some of the other buildings.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trading for a note of hand given by me to Jefferson Black, for Twenty Dollars, dated about the 29th of April last, and due 25th December next, said note having been fraudently obtained. I am determined not to pay it.

REUBEN SHEPHERD.

Johnston Co., N. C., Aug. 17, 1841. 64-3wpd

Precisely at 9 o'clock, the music of the the hum of conversation subsides, and to two hundred people, generally about a those in the house, rise and repair to the place of worship. It is a matter of but equally creditable to proprietors and that such a custom is kept up and is popu- such a place.

The nes Hotel is the rendezvous of the and mustached gentry, of which there are the most curious specimens I ever saw. Im- with the hair of his head covering al- upper part of his face, and his whiskers covering all the lower part, clothed in hunting shirt, and covered with a straw hat, which he has taken especial crushed to make a ridge over the top rear, and you have an imperfect pic- exquisite of the first water, the very ex- and the idol of the fashionable ladies, whose dress I will not attempt to de-

word is to politics. The veto is looked for You will probably have it about Its effects upon the prosperity of upon the organization, rise and fall can tell! Every thing here is doubt it is probably with you. Of one assured, that though the veto come, its cannot be palatable to the locos, and Mr. be claimed by them, until the Whigs, eject him from *their* ranks. I an- message to conciliate the Whigs, will receive it rightly. All may yet the Whigs generally follow the ex- hot-heads as the N. Y. Courier & will come again. I am for making given a bad state of things, hoping still who surround the President will go far wrong.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 18.

President Tyler's veto is here to say that it has upon its face signs of continued adhesion which I hope he still intends to which I looked for in this paper. The resignation of the Cabinet, and that matter will depend the cha- party associations. If he should the Whigs may still hold Administration. They ought to I see nothing in his exercise accordance with the dictates of which will justify *denunciation*, or may indeed well be felt, that the Executive Department differ upon importance. But the act is done in Constitutional provision, and out of re- lines of that instrument; and as becomes us to submit with a good feelings of respect for the man who to do what he believes right.

do not regret the failure of the bill at own account. I doubted the pro- of getting a bank established persons here do not be- would have been taken. Therefore at the consequences of the veto parties, and through them upon of the country. I look upon any breaking the late dominant power as in the last degree deplo- course of great prudence and the effect of the veto.

of the Message upon but as this letter Observer is going to [illegible]

CONGRESS.

SENATE. On Monday, August 16th, the proceedings of a highly re- citizens of Rockingham county, National Bank, condemning &c.

presented memorials from five or six engaged in the business of jewel- representing that an increased would lessen the revenue, ow- with which they are smuggled, 5 per cent. would add more to the 20 per cent. contemplated. Laid ordered to be printed.

to distribute the proceeds of the public the States was taken up, and a debate amendment moved by Mr. Clay of provided that the at the in the Treasury a surplus proceeds demands against expenses and appropriations payment of any por- debt which may fall due.

Secretary, Mr. John Tyler, Jr. made his way with some diffic- which surrounded the door of and delivered a message from returning the bill for the charter of a his objections thereto.

consideration of the land distribution passed over, to be re- and the message (which will be page,) was read at the Secretary's

of the reading of the message (says there was a slight expression of gentlemen's gallery, by striking on which was instantly followed faint hisses.

rose simultaneously, and the Mr. Linn, of Missouri, was heard that the galleries be cleared.

rose at the same time, apparently un- excitement, and stated that there had the gallery.

moment all marks, whether of approba- contrary, immediately ceased, though a conversation in the gallery continued.]

proceeded, and again said that he had President insulted by bank ruf- himself often suffered the insults of he would not consent that they the Chief Magistrate with impunity; that the Sergeant-at-Arms be direct- enter the gallery and arrest the of- There was a company of most respectable who had not participated in and they would point out the in- These ruffians would not dare hisses in the presence of a King; and presence of the Senate, and during the Executive message, they had had the insult not only that body but the Presi- Union.

rose, but yielded to who rose at the same moment, and said been any hissing it must have been for it had not struck his ear.

I heard it distinctly.]

hoped that no American citizen could to insult the Chief Magistrate of even if this had, thoughtlessly and excitement, been done, he was very would be the last individual to re- in favor of allowing to the amplest liberty of opinion and of the expressions of disapprobation had marked character, and as there seem- doubts, even, whether any hisses had at all, he hoped his friend from Missou- consent to pass the matter by.

said there was no sort of doubt about heard it with his own ears: and so had around him. No matter what the be disposed to do, he would not of the Senate to protect itself from Mr. B. would bring it to a question of would be permitted to doubt wheth- heard the hissing. He had come prepared to expect such outrages: he to hear the President insulted by the gallery. He had told his friends could have a bank question decided without having the body insulted either hissing: and he had told them before- as he should hear the President ruffians and bank bullies, he would and have them seized and brought

[During all this time a man, who seemed to be under the influence of liquor, continued to make a disturbance by violent expressions in favor of the message, crying out "Yes—that's right—so do—go it, Benton—Reporters, put that down—no d—d tory doctrines here—no chains—no man shall gag me."]

Mr. Benton paused an instant. There, Mr. President, I hear the same voice now! The same bank ruffian is uttering his insults now. [Mr. Walker. I hear the same voice. I see the man: there he is!] What, sir, a National Bank! Is a National Bank to be our master! Is a bank to insult the Senate and to insult the President! Are we to be insulted here by the myrmidons of a National Bank! It is an indignity not to be tolerated! It must be checked, and checked at once, or we shall soon have bank ruffians coming here with arms in their hands to threaten Senators on this floor. I am ready, here or elsewhere, to throttle the monster. The President's message shall not be thus insulted.

Mr. Preston said he agreed with the Senator from Missouri, that, if any outward manifestation of approbation or disapprobation of what was said or done upon that floor, in the public business and debates of the Senate, came to the knowledge of that body, it ought immediately to take cognizance of the fact. It was a contempt of the Senate, and ought immediately to be punished. For himself, he had not heard any such expression at this time, but his feelings had repeatedly been wounded on former occasions by occurrences of this kind. He trusted an investigation would be had, and that proper punishment would be awarded.

[Here the Sergeant-at-arms entered the gallery, and our noisy friend was seized and taken into custody.]

Mr. Buchanan observed that this was a solemn and momentous occasion—a crises, perhaps, in the political history of the country. He could not but suppose that every American citizen here present must be too sensible of the dignity attached to the character of a freeman to permit himself deliberately to insult any portion of the Government. Mr. B. had, indeed, distinctly heard a hiss, but the sound was not loud, nor was it prolonged; it had, on the contrary, been arrested in a moment—partly, it was probable, by the prompt rising of the Senator from Missouri, and partly by the native good sense of the individuals themselves, though they might, for a moment, have been surprised out of their propriety. If he possessed the power of persuasion, he would ask the Senator from Missouri to withdraw his motion.

[Mr. Benton. Never; so help me God.]

Mr. Buchanan said he regretted to hear so decided an expression of the Senator's purpose. He had rather, at all events, that the Senate should now proceed with the serious business in hand, and leave this matter for the present.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. Linn, who candidly admitted that he had heard as well marks of approbation as hisses in the gallery.

Mr. Merrick, after referring to the solemnity of the occasion, and the promptitude with which the disorder had been suppressed, expressed his hope that the motion for arrest would not be pressed.

Mr. King, Mr. Rives, Mr. Linn, Mr. Preston, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Walker having taken part in the desultory debate or conversation which ensued—

Mr. Benton stated that as he was informed that the individual who had created the disturbance had been arrested, and was now in custody, that he had admitted his offence, and expressed his deep contrition for it, Mr. B.'s motion had, in fact, been complied with without any question upon it. And he would now move that the offender be discharged from custody; which was agreed to by general consent.

Mr. Clay then rose, and made a few remarks in regard to the Message, and moved that at 12 o'clock the next day, the Senate proceed to its consideration;—that in the mean time, it be laid on the table and printed. This motion was agreed to, and 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

On Tuesday, Mr. Linn's resolution for the joint occupation of Oregon, was taken up, and Mr. Benton made some remarks upon it.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Distribution bill, and after a few remarks from Messrs. Calhoun, Merrick, Archer, and Clay of Ala., the question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment offered the day before by Mr. Clay of Ala., and decided in the negative, yeas 22, nays 25.

Some further discussion took place, when the hour having arrived for taking up the Veto Message.

The Senate proceeded to the reconsideration of the bill to charter a Fiscal Bank, together with the President's objections thereto.

Mr. Mangum moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until to-morrow, 12 o'clock.

Mr. Benton objected to the motion, insisting that it was out of order.

Mr. Clay of Ky. had no wish for the postponement, but Senators around him had expressed such a wish, and he was willing to accede to their desire.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. Mangum's motion, and it was adopted, 25 to 21.

The Land bill was then taken up again, and the rest of the day spent in the consideration of various amendments.

On Wednesday, the Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, made in compliance with a resolution of the 12th instant calling for the number of additional clerks appointed to the Land Office since the 4th of March last, with the salaries received, &c. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the amendments made by the House to the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the taking of the Sixth Census," with a recommendation that they be concurred in. Mr. K. moved that the amendments be thus considered. Agreed to.

Some few remarks, relating to the bill, were made by Messrs. Clay of Ala., Clayton, and Calhoun, when the bill was recommitted.

Some other business was transacted until the hour of 12 arrived, when the President proclaimed the order of the day, which was the consideration of the President's objections to the Bank bill. [The galleries and lobbies were crowded, in expectation of the debate which had been anticipated.]

Mr. Berrien rose and moved that the consideration of the Message be postponed until 12 o'clock the next day.

This was objected to by Mr. Calhoun, and a few remarks occurred between them, when the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted, yeas 29, nays 21.

So the consideration of the message was postponed until the next day.

The Land bill was then taken up, and was under discussion when a message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the Bankrupt bill, with amendments.

Mr. Walker immediately moved to postpone the further consideration of the Land bill, with a view to take up the Bankrupt bill.

The yeas and nays were taken on this motion, and it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 21.

The amendments to the Bankrupt bill were taken up, and having been briefly explained by Mr. Berrien, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Buchanan, Walker, Morehead, Calhoun, Benton, Cuthbert, Clay of Ky., Allen, and others, participated; when the question was taken on agreeing in the amendments, and carried in the affirmative; and the Senate then adjourned.

On Thursday, the question came up on considering the President's objections to the Bank bill.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate in a very eloquent speech in vindication of the course of the Senate in relation to the bill, particularly with regard to the compromise section. He congratulated the country on the many important measures which had been carried through both Houses during the present extra session, and expressed the hope that, if not now, at the regular session something might be done to put the currency of the country on a sure and solid and satisfactory basis.

Mr. Rives followed. He vindicated the course of the President, on which he passed the highest eulogiums. He appeared inclined to treat Mr. Clay's remarks as an attack on the President for treachery to his party and to the country.

Mr. Clay again rose, and warmly repelled the imputation of having attacked the President, or charged him with treachery.

A few more remarks were made by Messrs. Rives, Clay, Archer, and Berrien, when the question was taken anew upon the passage of the Bank bill, and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

There not being the constitutional majority of two-thirds in favor of the bill, which would be requisite to entitle it to be sent to the House of Representatives for the like concurrence there, the bill remains finally rejected.

The Senate then, after an exhausting session of seven hours, adjourned.

On Friday, the bill to revive and extend the charters of the banks of the District of Columbia, was taken up, and after some remarks from Mr. Merrick and Mr. Benton, the amendments of the House were concurred in, by a vote of 24 to 14.

The Land bill was taken up, and many amendments proposed, but no final action was had upon it when the Senate adjourned.

On Saturday, the discussion on the Land bill occupied the whole of the day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a number of petitions and resolutions were introduced. The Census bill was then taken up, and, after the adoption of a few amendments, read the third time and *passed*.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Bankrupt bill, the debate on which was continued by Messrs. Holmes of S. C., James of Pa., Sergeant, Howard of Mich., and others, after which the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Botts said he had received from the Marshal of the District the accounts and vouchers for the funeral expenses of the late President, (Gen. Harrison,) for which no appropriation had yet been made, and moved that the same be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, which was agreed to.

Mr. Fillmore presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the Statue of Washington, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union having charge of the bill on that subject.

The House soon after adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department. [This bill appropriates the sum of $497,657 to enable the Department "to meet its engagements and pay its debts."]

The bill, having been read twice by the title, was referred, on motion of Mr. Briggs, to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and, together with the communication from the Post Office Department, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barnard offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That at 12 o'clock M. this day, all debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on Senate bill No. 3, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," shall cease, and the committee shall then proceed to vote on any question, or on any amendments then pending, and on all amendments that may be offered, and shall then report said bill to the House, with such amendments as may have been agreed to by the committee: *Provided*, That the committee may report said bill to the House at an earlier hour if they think proper.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Barnard, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Bankrupt bill, the debate on which was continued by Messrs. Saltonstall and Fillmore.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Committee proceeded, without further debate, to vote on the amendments pending, or that might be offered.

Considerable time was occupied in acting upon a great number of amendments which were offered, after which

Mr. Underwood, (for the purpose, he said, of testing the sense of the House whether this bill should be laid over to the next session or not,) moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted, yeas 110, nays 97.

So the bill and amendments were laid on the table and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Gamble moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the Bankrupt bill had been laid on the table.

Mr. C. Johnson moved to lay this motion on the table.

A desultory debate ensued, when the yeas and nays were taken on laying Mr. Gamble's motion on the table, and resulted, yeas 92, nays 111.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gamble's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Bankrupt bill and amendments had been laid on the table, and resulted, yeas 108, nays 98. So the vote was reconsidered.

The House then, by a vote of 112 to 99, refused to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

Mr. Sollers moved that the House reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the following amendment, moved by Mr. Clifford to the amendment of Mr. Barnard, had been agreed to:

Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to alter or repeal any State law for the relief of insolvent debtors, or to alter or repeal any such law exempting certain goods or chattels from attachment, execution, or distress.

The yeas and nays being taken on this motion, resulted, yeas 116, nays 93.

So the vote was reconsidered.

And the question recurring on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Clifford, Mr. C. modified it to read as follows:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to alter or repeal any State law for the relief of insolvent debtors, or to alter or repeal any such law exempting certain goods and chattels from attachment, execution, and distress, so that any insolvent debtor may, at his election, either take the benefit of the provisions of this act relating to voluntary bankruptcy or of the State laws where he resides."

The yeas and nays were then taken on the adoption of this amendment as modified, and it was rejected, 119 to 90.

The House then concurred in the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, postponing the time at which the bill was to go into operation until the first day of February next, and the bill was ordered to a third reading at this time.

The bill having been read a third time, the question was taken on its final passage, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, M. Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Thos. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, S. N. Clarke, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, G. Davis, William C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, Deberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gates, P. G. Goode, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Jas. Irvin, William W. Irwin, James, W. C. Johnson, I. D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, S. Mason, Mathiot, Maxwell, Maynard, Meriwether, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Pierce, Pendleton, Powell, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, Roosevelt, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sollers, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, John T. Stuart, Taliaferro, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Warren, E. D. White, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Wood, Yorke, A. Young, John Young—110.

NAYS—Messrs. L. W. Andrews, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Birdseye, Botts, Bowne, Boyd, A. V. Brown, C. Brown, J. Brown, Burke, William Butler, Wm. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel, Rich. D. Davis, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, T. F. Foster, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, W. O. Goode, Gordon, Graham, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, J. W. Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, Lewis, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, T. F. Marshall, Mathews, Mattocks, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Parmenter, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Pope, Proffit, Ramsey, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Shields, Snyder, Sprigg, Steenrod, Sweney, J. B. Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Underwood, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wise—106.

Mr. Morgan moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill had been passed. The yeas and nays were taken on this motion, and resulted, yeas 99, nays 115.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Underwood, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to revive and extend, for a limited time, the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

The subject was debated at large in Committee, and, having been brought before the House, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate with an amendment.

The House then adjourned.

In the course of this day's proceedings, a message was received from the Senate, stating that that body had concurred in the amendment made by the House to the Bankrupt bill.

On Thursday, not much business of importance was transacted.

Mr. Cross offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the number of troops stationed at Forts Gibson, Towson, Smith, and Wayne, respectively; whether the original location of the latter fort has not been abandoned, and, if so, the reasons therefor; and whether, in his judgment, the military force now on that border is sufficient to protect the citizens of the State of Arkansas against Indian depredation; and what increase, if any, will be necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Botts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the funeral expenses of the late President of the United States.

The bill was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

After the transaction of some other business, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, which bill had been returned from the Senate with certain additional items, to which items certain amendments had been moved by the Committee of Ways and Means of this House.

The subject was debated some time in Committee. The amendments of the Committee of Ways and Means were then agreed to, and those of the Senate concurred in, and the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

[A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of John Tyler, Jr. his Private Secretary, informing the House that the President had approved and signed a bill authorizing the recovery of fines and forfeitures under the charter laws and ordinances of Georgetown before justices of the peace.

Also, the bill to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning the surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

And then the House adjourned.

On Friday, the Fortification bill came up, and some of the amendments of the Senate were concurred in, and other amendments adopted; after which the amendments were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Bank bill reported some weeks ago by the Currency Committee. Mr. Sergeant moved to amend it by striking out the whole of that bill, and inserting a series of new sections for establishing a Fiscal Corporation, unlike any measure of the kind heretofore proposed in Congress. The following are the substantial points of difference between this bill and the one just vetoed:—

1. The capital in the former bill was thirty millions, with power to extend it to fifty millions. In this bill twenty-one millions, with power to extend it to thirty-five millions.
2. The former bill provided for offices of discount and deposite. In this there are to be agencies only.
3. The dealings of the Corporation are to be confined to buying and selling foreign bills of exchange, including bills drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another. There are to be no discounts.
4. The title of the Corporation is changed.

On Saturday, the new bank bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole during the greater part of the day. No definite action was had upon it.

FOREIGN.—The Steam ship Columbia arrived at Boston on Thursday last, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. The news is unimportant.

The receipt of the decision of the Supreme Court of New York in McLeod's case, created some excitement in London, and the prices of stocks declined a little.

An over land mail from Canton had arrived, but brought not so late dates as have been received direct.

Cotton was very dull, and trade in the manufacturing districts much depressed.

THE ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY has elected large Whig majorities in both Houses of the Legislature.

INDIANA.—A Whig majority in the Senate, and Opposition majority in the House. It is doubtful which party will have the majority on joint ballot.

ILLINOIS.—Two Whigs and one Opposition member elected to Congress.

TENNESSEE.—Jones, the Whig candidate, elected Governor by about 3000 majority. The Legislature stands, Whigs 50, Opposition 49, one member to hear from.

ALABAMA.—Fitzpatrick, the Opposition candidate for Governor, is elected by a large majority.—Opposition majorities in both Houses of the Legislature. The vote on the General Ticket law is very close, and the result still doubtful.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A visiter to the Hickory Springs, Chatham county, from one of the lower counties, says he received more benefit from the waters than he did from the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. A few days, he thinks, may be spent there very agreeably, and profitably to the health of those in the lower counties, provided they make up their party before leaving home. P.

Border Perils.—It was stated by Mr. Sevier in the Senate, during the discussions on the fortification bill, that on the borders of Arkansas and Missouri there were *forty-three thousand* Indian warriors well provided with arms, and crouching ready for the spring, the moment England should give the signal for war.

Something new.—The First Universalist Church in Lynn, (Mass.) it is said, have passed a vote to use water instead of wine at the communion table.

Horse Tails.—The Portsmouth Journal mentions as a curious fact in Natural History, that calves are exceedingly fond of horses' tails! It mentions several instances of fine long tailed horses having their extremities trimmed in this way as smooth as a barber or a well educated horse doctor would do it. A horse with a switch tail was left at a blacksmith's to be shod, and on the return of the owner he could find nothing of his horse. There was an animal there to be sure, but as unlike the one he left as a star to a comet. On close examination and inquiry he found to his surprise that a calf had broke out of its enclosure, and in his absence completely curtailed his horse's extremities.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of this place, on Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. William Hollingsworth, Mr. JONATHAN HOLLINGSWORTH to Mrs. REBECCA EVANS.

At Tabernacle, Marion District, S. C., on the 22d instant, by the Rev. W. A. McSwane, Mr. DAVID J. TAYLOR to Miss EUGENIA E. POTTER.

In Montgomery county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. James Roper, Mr. EBENEZER REYNOLDS to Miss MARTHA LEWIS.

DIED,

At his father's residence, in Montgomery county, on the 5th inst., J. C. WRIGHT, in the 17th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—AUGUST 25.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	26 a 27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 9	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	50 a 55	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	06 a 75
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2¼
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto, 6 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 18.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 72 a 75, Salt, coarse, 27 a 35; Rice 3 50 a 3 75.

Naval Stores.—Within the two past days about 1200 barrels turpentine have been taken at 2 07 a 2 10, the last sum being the closing price yesterday. Tar went off pretty briskly at 1 26, a very slight advance from last week.

Lumber.—A number of rafts have come in this week, but no sales have been made. Holders are firm, and expecting something of a better demand.

Timber.—Sales of mill at 4¼, 5¼, and 6 dollars. That which was disposed of at the former price of very poor quality. It all brought cash.

Groceries.—The wholesale dealers have good supplies on hand of sugar, coffee and molasses. These articles are all tending upward in price. The advance in coffee is fully a cent in the lb.

CHERAW MARKET—August 17.

Bacon 7 a 10; Beeswax 20 a 22; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 62; Flour 5 00 a 5 20; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston, 8 to 10½. Flour $7.
Upland Cotton at New York, 8½ to 11.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 23, Steamer Henrietta, with boat B. Rush in tow, with assorted cargo for Boon & Breece, Cannon Caison, Phil. Taylor, E. Fuller, A. W. Steel, P. Pearce, S. W. Tillinghast, Joseph Baker, J. B. Marsh, H. L. Myrover, John McArn, Geo. McMillan, H. & E. J. Lilly, B. Rose, Hall & Johnson, S. T. Hawley, H. B. Beatty & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh, E. J. Hale and G. W. McDonald, of this place; and for C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, D. B. Murphy, D. Freeman & Son, H. A. London, J. & W. Horn and McCorkle & Cole, of the interior.

Also, on same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, J. & J. Kyle, J. S. Raboteau, J. Sundy, D. A. Ray, W. E. Kirkpatrick, H. Branson, Jas. Martine, Benbow & Co., Mrs. Cochran, and S. T. Hawley, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, John Murphy, Salem Company, Rockfish Company, Elliott & Marsh, J. H. Lindsay, and C. S. Murchison, of the interior.

DEPARTED, August 23, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Flour, &c. for T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, G. B. Atkins, Cook & Co. and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 11.—Br. schr. Margaret from Nassau, (N. P.)

DEPARTURES.

August 12.—Schr. Wm. Hart for Philadelphia. 13.—Br. schr. Germ for Yarmouth, (N. S.) 14.—Br. schr. Margaret for Nassau, (N. P.) 16.—Br. schrs. Sarah Jane for Mayaguez, Roseway for St. Thomas. 17.—Schr. Julia for Fall River. 21.—Brig Moxy for St. Jago de Cuba.

Just Received on Consignment,

24 BBLS. New Orleans SUGAR.
12 eighth and 2 quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.
For sale by
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.
August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.
August 18, 1841. 64-5w

North Carolinian will please copy.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Carthage, August 15 1841.

To the Officers Commanding the Regiments comprising the 4th Brigade, 2d Division of the North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the times and places hereinafter specified, with the Regiments under your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection, viz:

The 85th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Friday, 15th October next.
The 41st at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Saturday, 16th October.
The 32d at Clinton, on Monday, 18th October.
The 33d at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 20th Oct.
The 34th at Barksdale's, Cumberland, on Thursday, 21st October.
The 44th at Carthage, on Saturday, 23d October.

The Review will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, noon, and the inspection immediately after.

By order of Brigadier General,
W. D. DOWD.
COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
Brigade Inspector.
August 21, 1841. 64-t13Oct.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of G. W. & W. Draughon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, are requested to present them to Walter Draughon, who alone is authorized to settle the same; and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment to him, *immediately*, or they will be waited on by an officer.

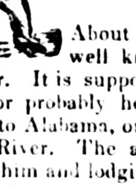
G. W. DRAUGHON.
WALTER DRAUGHON.
August 17, 1841. 63-3w

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.
Moore County August 23, 1841. 64-2w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

CINCINNATI CIRCUS, and Western Gymnastic Arena Company.

Under the immediate direction of the Proprietors, Messrs. ROGERS, SHAY, MATEER & JACKSON.

THE Managers of this establishment, in offering their unsurpassable list of Performances for the Public patronage, assure those ladies and gentlemen who may honor them with their presence, that the strictest scrutiny is paid to the nature and character of the scenes selected for their amusement, and on no occasion whatever will ribaldry be used by the Clowns or Singers, nor shall any immodest act be exhibited by any member of the Company, that can offend the most delicate or sensitive ear; but every thing shall be morally entertaining, that heads of Families may introduce their wives and children to witness those manly and agile feats by the various performers, and the magnanimity and docility of the horse.

The SCENES IN THE CIRCLE will combine Horsemanship, Vaulting, Tumbling, Air Diving, Pyramidical Devices or Animated Architecture, Juggling, Dancing, Singing, Posturing, Antipodean Exercises, Grand Cavalry Manœuvres, Balancing, Banjo Playing, &c. &c., in all their various branches, and with all the effect a splendid Wardrobe, appropriate Music, Properties, etc. can give.

The HORSES, for beauty and docility, are not surpassed by any in America.

The ARENA will be fitted up with every convenience and comfort; in the boxes, seats will be securely erected. A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC, during the Performance, will execute a variety of pieces of Musical Composition, selected from the greatest Composers of Europe and America.

From the variety of pleasing Performances offered, and the high recommendatory praise received by the Press generally, they hope to merit a share of patronage so liberally bestowed in all the Cities and Towns North and West, in which they have exhibited.

Will be exhibited in Fayetteville on Thursday the 9th September, for THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock each night. For the convenience of those who cannot visit the Circus in the evening, Performance will be exhibited in the afternoon on Saturday at 2 P. M.; also at 7 in the evening.

Admittance 50 cents. Children and Servants half price. No smoking allowed in the Circus. ☞ For particulars, see bills of Performance.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 22.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February. The Faculty consists of

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of do.

JAMES C. CROSS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.

ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full Course of Lectures is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent Banks of the States whence the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5, and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $20. Boarding and lodging, (fuel and lights included,) from $2.50 to $3 per week. By Order,

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 58-10w.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

LECTURES in this institution commence the 1st MONDAY in September. The extension of the term to 6 months being required by the present state of medicine, and having met with universal approbation, the course will be prolonged to March 1st. The innovation being recent, only 4 months' attendance will, for the present, be required. The course will be complete to those who enter November 1st to 10th. Clinical Lectures as usual at the Infirmary.

NATH. POTTER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICH. W. HALL, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

SAML. G. BAKER, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy.

ALEX. C. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

N. R. SMITH, Dean.
June 21, 1841. 55-9w.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
March 1.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 5tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because they cleanse and purify the blood*; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 2 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ Druggists are never made Agents.

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52d

NEW STORE, and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the Store on Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, formerly occupied by James Baker as a Hardware Store, where he is now receiving and has on hand a general

STOCK OF GOODS

In the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

15 HHDS. PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
3 ditto St. Croix SUGAR,
5 ditto Porto Rico ditto,
8 ditto New Orleans ditto,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 in.,
55 coils Hemp, Jute and Tow Bale Rope,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot assorted sizes,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails, made of Swedes Iron,
50 ditto White Lead in Oil, (No. 1 and 2,)
175 lbs. *Spanish* Indigo,
10 cases Boys' and Men's Brogans,
9 ditto cheap Hats,
10 dozen painted Water Buckets,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil, of best quality,
5 ditto Copperas, green, at 3 cents per lb.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts, Saleratus, Alum, with a full assortment cheap quality Table and Pocket Cutlery, Squares, Hand Saws, &c. &c.

Also, a small supply 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and old Jamaica Rum, *unadulterated.*

All of which he offers low for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine his Stock before purchasing, as his terms being entirely for Cash or Produce, the prices of Goods will be found suitably low.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
August 10, 1841. 62tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial and proves the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
16 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets, being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Land Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 3.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1878 pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns,
Ginghams, Plain Muslins, Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Linen Drilling,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bombazines,
Black and colored Silks, Rowan Cassimere,
Blue, black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton.

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—Also, on hand,—

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the former price.

June 30, 1841. 56tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co. Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mill, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NOTICE.

ABSCONDED from Lion's Creek, Cumberland County, on the 9th July, NEILL SMITH, about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, fair complexion, and is a good wheel-wright. He has been guilty of stealing a Cow, a Hog, and a stack of Fodder. This is to caution all persons from having any dealings with him; and a reward of Twenty-five dollars will be given for his arrest and confinement in Bladen or Cumberland County Jail.

KING BRYANT.
Cumberland Co., Aug. 2, 1841. 61-4w.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 2, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 1, 1841. 52tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.
Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cannes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, you know Mr. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, a cousin, or aunt, or all that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is tempestuous. It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe*; whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!!!

4 prizes of $25,000, amounting to

$100,000!

FOR 25th SEPTEMBER, and

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

FOR 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Splendid UNION LOTTERY,

Class 8, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 25.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $25,000
1 do of 25,000
1 do of 25,000
1 do of 25,000

4 prizes of $25,000, MAKING $100,000

1 prize of 10 000	4 prizes of	2,000
1 do of 8,000	50 do of	1,000
1 do of 6 000	50 do of	500
1 do of 5 153	50 do of	250
2 prizes of 4,000	100 do of	200, &c.

14 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Whole Tickets		$200 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	25 00

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, the

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class 9, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $50,000
1 Splendid Prize of - 30,000
1 do do - 25,000
1 do do - 10,000

1 prize of $8 600	10 prizes of	$1,500
1 do of 7 000	10 do of	1 250
1 do of 6,000	50 do of	1,000
1 do of 5 000	50 do of	500
1 do of 4 000	50 do of	400
1 do of 2,500	100 do of	300
1 do of 2,311	100 do of	250
4 prizes of 2,000	170 do of	200
5 do of 1,750	&c. &c.	&c.

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Whole Tickets		$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes will receive the most prompt attention; and the Drawing of each Lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
July 29. 62-pd

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. C. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CAROLINE E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

COMMITTED,

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 20th July last, a runaway slave, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to Archibald Wolf, living near Santee, S. C. Charles is a mulatto, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Jailor.*
Lumberton, August 10, 1841. 62-tf.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY AND HARNESS. The Sulkey has a top, boot, and some peculiarities which may recommend it on examination. The service for which they were purchased having been performed, they are offered for sale. Terms of sale will be accommodated to the hardness of the times. For information apply at this Office.

July 24, 1841. 60-6w.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.
August 24, 1840.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 3tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and Worm *Medicine* has proved successful these many years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion. In relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c., this medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of bilious affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the early *stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of acidity in the stomach, not unfrequently produced by high living. In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the evening or the following morning will, in most cases, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seamen, and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, General Agent, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a certificate of Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM HOOPER.
Fayetteville, July 25, 1841. 60-6m

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1600 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE, and kegs of CRACKERS

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
April 6, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public on the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence the Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the Liver, and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, Sole Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the N. Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many cases frequently administered them to others and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been deemed the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the head, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a sick headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding these things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has exceeded *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disordered Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

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VOL. XXV.]

PRINTED,
BY J. B.
EDWARD
EDITOR AND

2 50 per annum,
if paid during the
$3 50 at the end

VERTISEMENTS
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